

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,067.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

THIRD NIGHT.

This Evening, THURSDAY, January 24, will be presented the Celebrated COMEDY OF

THE STRANGER.

With TOM THUMB.

ON SATURDAY,

THE CASTEE SPECTRE.

To which will be added,

THE PURSE,

Or, THE BENEVOLENT TAR.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,

Begins drawing on Monday the 11th February, 1799. THE ORIGINAL TICKETS AND SHARES, In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, Are Sold and Registered, in variety of Numbers, by SCOTT, SMITH, STEIN, & CO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH:

Where, in the Twenty preceding State Lotteries, many of the Capital Prizes have been sold.

Registering, Sixpence each Number.

Correct Numerical and Register Books kept, and Adventurers duly informed of their success.

All prizes sold at this Office will be paid at current value as soon as drawn.

The Patent Lists of each day's drawing of the present and preceding Lotteries, will continue to be kept open for the inspection of the Public, and all Lottery business punctually transacted.

Correspondents at a distance, remitting cash, or bills at a short date, may be supplied on the same terms as if personally present.

Letters, post paid, duly answered—Schemes gratis.

N. B. The bidders of prizes sold at this Office, in former Lotteries, will receive the value, upon sending their tickets.

* INSURANCES on SHIPPING, MERCHANTIZE, and LIVES, done as usual.

BRITISH STATE-LOTTERY, ANNO 1798,

For Five Hundred Thousand Pounds;

Begins drawing on Monday the 11th February 1799; And not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE.

No. of prizes. Value each. Total value.

3 of L. 20,000 is L. 60,000

Jan. 12. Present Prices of SHARES.

Half, L. 7 5 0

Fourth, 3 13 6

Eighth, 1 17 6

Sixteenth, 0 19 0

1798 Prizes, L. 498,500

First drawn Blank on the First Day, 1,000

Last Morning, 500

32,928 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, L. 500,000

THE TICKETS ARE SOLD AND DIVIDED INTO

Half, Fourth, Eighth, and Sixteenth SHARES,

BY JOHN WHITE AND COMPANY,

At their STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE,

Licensed by Government, opposite to the Town Church, EDINBURGH,

Where No. 19,082, the First Drawn Ticket.

In the last BRITISH LOTTERY, entitled to ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

WAS SOLD,

In One Fourth, Two Eighths, and Eight Sixteenths

AND IN FORMER LOTTERIES

Two of L. 500.

Three of 200.

All SHARES sold at this OFFICE are stamped and secured agreeable to Act of Parliament.—Those drawn PRIZES will be paid at Current Value so soon as drawn, or in August 1799 without deduction.

Commissions with Cash, or Bills at a short Date, executed on the same Terms as if personally present.—Schemes gratis.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

The present English State-Lottery contains only 50,000 Tickets, and not Two Blanks to a prize, which renders the Scheme very beneficial to Purchasers, because, in this Lottery, should they only obtain a small prize of 20l. the advantage arising will be Six Guineas.

Money for the Prizes paid on demand, whether a 20l. or a 20,000l. ENGLISH STATE-LOTTERY—1798.

Begins Drawing on MONDAY the 11th February next, 1799.

THE TICKET'S,

Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths,

Are now Selling, in great Variety of Numbers, and on the lowest terms, by

HORNBY & CO. STOCK-BROKERS.

At their established STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

No. 20, COWHILL,

Opposite the Royal Exchange, London;

— ALSO AT —

Mess. Trewman and Son's Exeter;

And at Mr Thomas Billings, Liverpool.

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares are registered at Sixpence per Number.

Orders accompanied with good bills, payable at sight, or of a short date, will be punctually attended to.

Letters, post paid, duly answered, and Schemes gratis.

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to Act of Parliament, with the words "State-Lottery Stamp-Office."

Bank, India, and South-sea, Stocks, with their several Annuities, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by Commission.

LODGING FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD and entered to at Whitstable next,

THAT LODGING, being the second flat up stairs, of the tenement forming the corner of Chapel and Wind-mill Streets, belonging to and presently possessed by Mrs Colvill.

It consists of four Rooms Kitchen, Closets, and other conveniences, with a cellar, and the use of a Pump-well in common with the other proprietors.—Price moderate.

Apply to Francis Neiper, W. S. Wind-mill Street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th January 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

THAT CONNIVOUS HOUSE and AREA, in the Castle-hill, lately possessed by Dr Hamilton.

The House and privileges will be shewn on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to three o'clock.

For particulars enquire at Mr Hay, W. S. No. 4. North Castle Street.

Royal Circus, HEAD OF LEITH WALK, EDINBURGH.

This present Thursday, January 24, 1799, Will be presented, for the last time, A New MILITARY DIVERTISSEMENT, consisting of Song, Dance, and Chorus, called THE ENCAMPMENT, OR, SOLDIERS' FESTIVAL.

A Variety of NEW EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES; After which the popular Grand Spectacle of BLACK BEARD,

THE CAPTIVE PRINCESS.

The celebrated Mr ROBINSON (for a few Nights) will make his appearance in that singular Performance called THE ANTIPODEAN WHIRLIGIG, Consisting of a variety of nouvelle and uncommon Feats of Agility, never attempted by any other person.

To which will be added,

An entire NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, with new Music, Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations, called NIobe; or, HARLEQUIN'S ORDEAL.

The characters in the Bille.

Will be withdrawn after this Evening, to make room for a Picturesque and Splendid Ballet, called

NEW SOUTH WALES, or LOVE IN BOTANY BAY. Which will be presented To-Morrow, the 25th inst.

Tickets to be had at Mr Walker's, (Pool's Hotel,) and of Mrs Adams, at the Box-office, Leith Walk, where places for the Boxes may be taken.

Doors to open at Six o'clock, and to begin precisely at half past Six. Box, 3s.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.

ARMORIAL-BEARING TAX.

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, 15th Jan. 1799.

THE Head Distributor and Collector of his Majesty's Stamp duties in North Britain does hereby give notice, That in pursuance of an Act of the present Session of Parliament, which passed on the 4th instant, for the relief of persons, who through ignorance, absence, or some unavoidable accident shall have omitted or neglected to make the entries required, and to obtain certificates with respect to the Armorial Bearings or Ensigns, the time allowed for these purposes is extended until the 15th day of February, during which time the entries will be received, and discharged, from all penalties and forfeitures incurred for such omission or neglect.

And that this Office, and the respective Stamp Offices in Scotland, will therefore be daily open from 10 till 3 o'clock, for receiving the entries, and granting certificates, for using or wearing Armorial Bearings or Ensigns, upon payment of the respective duties only.

ALEX. MENZIES.

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

AT a General and Numerous Meeting of the Heirlooms of the County of Kinross, held, in consequence of intimation from the Convener, in the County Room, on the 18th of January 1799, it was mentioned, that a Gentleman connected with Kinross-shire, and the late Convener, Captain Alexander Park, late of the Second Regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, had received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal McLeod Regiment of Fencibles, now raised by John McLeod, Esq. Colbeck—after which information, it was moved, and unanimously resolved,

THAT this Meeting do congratulate Lieutenant Colbeck on his promotion, and also return him their sincere thanks for the great and important services which he paid to the interests of the County and of the Public, during the long and happy period that they enjoyed his residence among them.

II. That the Meeting, as a small expression of their duty and gratitude for the important services which that Gentleman has rendered to the country in general, and to this County in particular, in the various offices of Deputy Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Supply, &c. being invariably a sound patriot an upright useful magistrate, and an amiable friend, do earnestly recommend to, and use their influence with, those young men who are honourably inclined, at this remarkable juncture, to offer their services to his Majesty, for the defence of their country, to give the preference to the regiment in which Lieutenant-Colonel Park is an officer. And,

III. That the following Committee, viz. Mr Graham, Mr Henderon, Mr Arnott, and Dr Coventry, be appointed to wait on Lieutenant-Colonel Park, and communicate to him their sentiments and resolutions, with a request that he will honour them with his permission to make them public.

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WAR OFFICE—Jan. 19.

Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers.

Captain Alexander Durney, from the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Lieutenant James Hadden, from the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, to be Major.

To be Captain of Companies—James Ferguson, Esq. Jas. Littlejohn, Esq. James Middleton, Esq. Alexander Barron, Esq. John Blaikie, Esq. James Chalmers, Esq.

To be First Lieutenant—Arthur Farquhar, William Christie, Alexander Duncan, Alexander Hall, Alexander Brown, John Johnston.

To be Second Lieutenant—Robert Spring, Thomas Duncan, James Dick, George Craig, George Smith, Charles Panton.

To be Chaplain—Reverend Dr William Lawrence Brower.

To be Surgeon—William Dyce, M.D.

To be Quarter Master—Thomas Duncan.

Banffshire Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Scott to be First Lieutenant, vice Grant, who resigns. John Chisholm, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Scott.

Barkstone, Aib, and Skryack Volunteers.

John Clayton, to be Ensign.

Loyal Borge Volunteers.

Reverend Samuel Smith to be Second Lieutenant, vice Blair who resigns.

Dunvegan Volunteers.

M'Leod, to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald M'Lean, appointed to Colonel M'Leod's regiment.

1st Battalion of 2d Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

Lieutenant Robert Dalrymple to be Captain, vice Alexander Park, who resigns. Ensign Neil McVicar to be Lieutenant, vice Dalrymple.

Loyal Independent Gower Volunteers.

Edward William Richard Shewen, Esq. to be Captain Commandant. David Bevan, to be Lieutenant. Samuel Gammon, to be Ensign.

Kincardine Volunteers.

John Stewart to be Second Lieutenant.

Mid Lothian Volunteer Royal Artillery.

Second Lieutenant George Cranston to be First Lieutenant, vice James Ferguson, who resigns. William Clerk, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cranston.

Forster and Penfolds Volunteers.

Lieutenant Alexander M'Donald, on the half-pay of the late 97th foot, to be Captain. Angus M'Donald, to be First Lieutenant. John Nicolson, to be Second Lieutenant.

East Ross Volunteers.

Lieutenant Hugh Roy, on the half-pay of the 97th foot, to be Adjutant.

Robesay Volunteers.

Archibald Moore, Esq. to be Captain Commandant. Robert Sharp, to be Lieutenant. Robert Duncan, to be Ditto. John Mackay, to be Ensign.

Soford Volunteers.

William Morrant, to be First Lieutenant, vice Harrison, who resigns. James Borden, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cook, who resigns.

South Uist Volunteers.

John McDonald, Esq. to be Captain. Dugald McDonald, to be First Lieutenant. Alexander M'Ewan, to be Second Lieutenant.

Bowis Company.

John McDonald, Esq. to be Captain. Dugald McDonald, to be First Lieutenant. Alexander M'Ewan, to be Second Lieutenant.

London.

JANUARY 21.

This morning a mail arrived from Lisbon, brought by the Walsingham packet, in nine days.

Three mails arrived from Hamburg last night, three at one o'clock this morning, and three at eight o'clock. Their contents are by no means so interesting as might have been expected, many of the particulars having been anticipated by the French journals. The army of Buonaparte in Egypt is represented to have sustained a partial defeat after the massacre of a detachment of his troops by the populace of Grand Cairo; the Commander in Chief is stated to have been killed, and the city of Alexandria to have been taken about the same time; but the last advices from Paris, and even some of those brought by the mails, are in direct contradiction to the leading particulars of those statements. It appears, however, that the French at Abukir, have been defeated by a detachment sent from the British ships left to blockade the harbour of Alexandria.

The intelligence from Italy is anterior to the accounts we have already received from that quarter.—We would have had cause to exult in the general joy excited by the first successes of the Neapolitans, if we were not informed of the sad reverse that has since followed.

MILAN, Dec. 15.

The King of Sardinia was once expected to reside here. An offer was made to him of a considerable annual pension, with liberty to enjoy it either in France, or to retire to any other country. His Majesty has preferred a retreat in Sardinia.

It is said here that the attack made by the King of Naples on the Roman Republic, was not with the full concurrence of the Imperial Court.

ITALY, December 6.

While the letters from Constantinople send Buona parte to the regions of the dead, we are informed by a letter from Genoa, that we shall soon see this hero again in Europe.

ROME, December 7.

The following is the Neapolitan account of the entrance of their troops into that city.

On the 26th of November, the Cavalier de Gennard Palantine, who has continued to reside at Rome, under the assumed character of a Jacobin, rode on horseback through the streets of Rome, and proclaimed that the Neapolitan army was on the point of arriving. A considerable number of the national guards immediately joined him, and the populace collected in the streets, exclaiming "Long live the King of Naples." They cut down the tree of liberty, and destroyed the monument of General Duphot erected last year in the capitol. All the consuls and representatives of the people then provided for their safety by leaving the city.

On the 27th, a number of horsemen of the Polish Legion rode through the streets of Rome, and committed many acts of violence, some French patrols likewise drove the people before them, and ordered that all the shops and houses should be shut up. Rome now resembled a deserted city, every house being closely shut; the national guard was, however, not inactive, but prevented the plundering the bank of pledges. In the evening the Neapolitan advanced guard arrived, and entered the city with the ringing of all the bells, and amid the most joyful acclamations of the people.—A part of the French hastily returned from the city, and the remainder threw themselves into the Castle of St. Angelo. On the 29th, in the afternoon, the King of Naples arrived with the remainder of the army. All the streets through which he passed to the Farnesian Palace were spread with carpets and strewed with flowers. On the 1st of December, the King summoned the Castle of St. Angelo, but the garrison, consisting of 500 men, only sent out the priests and cavaliers who had been taken as hostages, and declared that they would defend themselves to the last man.

The King of Naples has appointed a provisional Council consisting of four persons, viz. the Prince Aldo-

bardine Borgheze, the Prince Gabriella, the Marchese Mafin, and the Cavalier Ricci. Great quantities of silver and other valuables, which had been concealed from the French, have been brought to light; the plate of the Papal chapels, of the churches of St. John de Latran, Dalla Propaganda, &c. is already found, and more is daily discovered.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

The Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth-day was on Friday celebrated with the usual rejoicings. At one o'clock the guns in the Park and Tower, the latter all round the line, fired a Royal Salute.

LADIES DRESSES AT COURT.

Her Majesty, As usual on her birth-day, was dressed very plain.

PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

A white satin cap, covered with gold net, richly spangled, and folds of violet velvet; on the left side a beautiful gold tassel, three flat feathers, and an oriental feather, under which was a sprig and crescent of diamonds; and on the right side diamond stars.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

A cap of white satin, richly embroidered with gold, four flat feathers, and a very curious oriental feather, a diamond crescent, and a wreath of diamonds on the right side; on the left side superb gold tassels, &c.

PRINCESS MARY.

White crêpe petticoat, embroidered with silver; train of yellow silk tissue; head-dress ornamented with embroidered crêpe, diamonds, and yellow and white ostrich feathers.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

White crêpe petticoat, embroidered in gold, with a white satin body and train to correspond; head-dress chiefly diamonds in Vandykes, and white feathers.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

Displayed her usual taste in the novelty and magnificence of her dress.—The body and train consisted of brown velvet, ornamented with gold and diamonds; the petticoat of crêpe, was richly panneled d'or, and embellished with superb stripes of mountain ash, terminated at bottom with a beautiful embroidery of sea weed and bulrushes.

Duchess of GORDON.—An elegant dress of white and gold; train of white satin; head-dress three ostrich feathers, decorated with diamonds.

Lady CHARLOTTE MENZIES.—A white crêpe petticoat, richly embroidered with purple velvet, hop leaves, and gold spangles, in form of a bow; the drapery was formed by a wreath of China asters, in purple velvet, with green leaves, drawn up by elegant gold tassels; the flounce of the petticoat in white satin, embroidered with purple velvet, hop leaves, and gold spangles, with a rich heading of gold plate; train and body purple velvet, the train trimmed with ermine and gold, the sleeves trimmed with fine point ruffles and lappets, the sleeves looped with purple amethyst, the front of the train clasped with purple amethyst; head-dress of purple velvet, ornamented with a diamond bandoule, buckle, &c., purple feathers, and purple velvet shoes; diamond ear-rings, and cross, pearl necklace.

The Gentlemen, in honour of Lord Nelson's victory, generally displayed the Aigrette, or Plume of Triumph Button, descriptive of the vibrating Plumage of Diamonds presented to his Lordship by the Grand Signior.

Parliament meets to-morrow, when his Majesty will send a message to both Houses respecting the Union with Ireland. We do not understand that there is any intention of an immediate adjournment, which it was at first thought would have taken place. The Houses of Parliament, we believe, will continue sitting all the week.

This morning arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth by the Penelope packet, in six weeks.

We have the pleasure to state, that this morning passed by the Isle of Wight for the Downs, his Majesty's ship Endymion, Captain Sir Thomas Williams for Oporto, with seventy-five sail of merchant ships under her convoy.

There is a talk, we understand, of sixteen new regiments being about to be raised.

On Thursday, a vessel arrived from Holland, sent by the agent from the Committee of Marine in that country, to settle an exchange of prisoners. By this conveyance intelligence has been received that the Prussians had entered the province of Guelderland, with a view of taking advantage of the distractions which prevail in Holland, and the dissatisfaction which every where exists in that country against the French.—The Grand Penitentiary, Vander Spiegel, as well as Monf. De Rhone, had been released from confinement.

On the 28th of November, in the afternoon, after Leghorn had surrendered, Admiral Lord Nelson went on shore, and was received with the loudest marks of applause. In the harbour of Leghorn there was a Genoese merchant fleet, consisting of seventy sail, under command of a xebec, and which, according to letters of the 3d instant the British Admiral treated as prizes.—The Genoese Consul has protested against this act, and the Tuscan Government has promised redress.

According to letters from Leghorn of the 17th December, five more English men of war had arrived there.

Lord Camelford was on Friday morning discharged from the custody of the King's messenger, the Lords of the Council before whom he was examined, having been fully satisfied that his intentions were such as he had himself represented. His Majesty's pardon is to issue under the Great Seal, to discharge Lord Camelford from the penalties of the statute of last session, which makes the mere act of embarking for France criminal, without reference to the motives with which it is done.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 21.

	s. s. d.		s. s. d.
English Wheat,	40	53	0
Flax,	54	56	0
Barley,	27	28	6
Fine New,	29	29	0
Fine Flour,	40	42	0
Malt,	39	41	0
Fine,	—	—	—
Oats,	21	26	0
Mealing,	25	28	0
Fine,	—	—	—

—STOCKS.—

	INDIA STOCK	161
3 per cent.	52 1 3	Long Ann.
4 per cent.	67 2 1	Short
5 per cent. Ann.	81 2 1	Omnia

This day, (Jan. 21.) at twelve o'clock—3 per cent. red. 52 2 4.

3 per cent. con. 52 2 4.

—COTTON.—

—WAX.—

—TIN.—

—SUGAR.—

—COFFEE.—

—TEA.—

—CLOTHES.—

—HIDES.—

—LEATHER.—

—IRON.—

—CLOTH.—

—COTTON.—

—WAX.—

—TIN.—

—SUGAR.—

—COFFEE.—

—TEA.—

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—SUGAR.—

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—HIDES.—

—LEATHER.—

—IRON.—

—COTTON.—

—WAX.—

—TIN.—

—SUGAR.—

—COFFEE.—

—TEA.—

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have been the person who offered the 20l. note, but thought he was something like him in size. He wore a dark grey coat. The person who offered the note went away, and said he would send for the goods, which he did next day, by a girl, who mentioned the name of "Stewart." She paid the money, and got the goods.

Mr PATRICK SAUNDERS, a teller in the Banking-house of Sir W. Forbes, Jr. Hunter, and Co. said. On the 21st December, he received a slip of paper handed to his desk, requesting him to stop five Falkirk Bank-notes theron specified. He immediately recollects having got a Falkirk 20l. note a little time before, and found it to be No. 3rd. Here he identified the note marked with his name on the back. He carried down the note to Mr Kerr of the Post Office, who told him that it was one of the notes abstracted from a letter. The witness said him, he could not positively say from whom he received it—said he thought that he might have received it from a Quaker, for a bill on London. The witness then went, at the request of Mr Kerr, to the shop of Mr Cruickshank, a Quaker, along with Mr Beveridge, agent for the Post Office, where he saw the shopman who had been in the Banking-house, and asked him, whether he had given him this 20l. note, at the time he was paying the money at the Banking-house? He said he might have done it, but his master would know better. Mr Cruickshank then came and said—

Here Mr GILLIES offered an objection and the witness was removed.

Mr Gillies stated, that he objected to the witness being allowed to give in evidence what was said by Mr Cruickshank about the person from whom he received the note. He observed that the Court had refused to allow Mr Cruickshank to give any evidence when in the Court even upon his solemn affirmation; and would they now allow this witness to state that as evidence which Cruickshank had told him only in a loose conversation. It was a doctrine well known in law that hearsay evidence would not be admitted in cases of this nature.

Lord ADVOCATE answered, that his brother was pushing the doctrine respecting hearsay evidence a little too far; for it would be very extraordinary to allow a proof of all the conversation which had passed between Mr Kerr, Mr Saunders, and Mr Cruickshank's clerk, and yet disallow and stop that evidence when it came to what Cruickshank himself had said, who, it must be admitted, was well able to know the fact. It is true, said his Lordship, if I do not support this, by other evidence, then it may be fit for the panel's counsel to argue afterwards on the deficiency of it, and it will lie with the jury to consider what weight they will lay upon it; but am I to be prevented from tracing how this note came into Court which was abstracted from the Post-Office?

Mr GILLIES said, the Lord Advocate had not answered the objection he had made. His Lordship seems to admit, that hearsay evidence cannot be brought forward, and yet he argues for the admission of this witness to tell a story which was told to him by another person. If his Lordship denies that this is hearsay evidence, in God's name let him say what hearsay evidence is. If his Lordship had any better evidence to support this point, why did he not produce it? why not bring it forward in its proper place? and not thus reverse the order of things.

Mr BOYLE replied to Mr Gillies.

Their Lordships then delivered their opinions, and were unanimous in repelling the objection.

The witness being called in, said, Mr Cruickshank told him, that was the note he had sent to the Office, and that he had got it from his friend over the way, upon which he, along with the witness and Mr Beveridge, went over the street to Mr Miller's shop, and Mr Miller said, he did give a 20l. Falkirk note to Cruickshank, but upon looking at the note, he did not positively say it was the note he had given; that he did not know the person's name he had got it from. Mr Beveridge then got the note, and the witness went away.

The Court ordered all the Quakers to be brought into the Court and asked them whether they still persisted in their former opinion, to which they answered they did. Mr Miller then read from a book extracts from some acts of Parliament, by which he thought Quakers were exempt from penalties for not taking an oath. It was, however, found that these exemptions only applied to civil cases, and all criminal cases were excepted. The Court then informed them that as this was quite a new case in the history of the Court, some time would be necessary to consider of it, and therefore they would be allowed to go home at the present, but they must attend the Court on Monday next. They were then dismissed.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, shop-keeper to James Ballantine, grocer, Edinburgh—Recollects a man coming to buy a pound of tea, and change a 20l. Falkirk note in the shop on the 17th December last. He did not then know him, and does not think he would now know him, but in the Sheriff Clerk's Office, he saw a man that resembled him in size. When he came to the shop the note was sent out to be exchanged by a boy, James Torrence, who brought back the change, and after deducting the value of the tea and sugar, the balance was paid to the person, in which balance there was two pounds in 5s. notes, and the rest in guinea notes and silver. It was between 9 and 10 at night; he had on a whitish great coat; he said the prisoner was the person he had seen in Sheriff Clerk's Office.

JOHN STRACHAN, shop-keeper to Mr Thomas Arrol, grocer, Edinburgh, said, on 17th December last he gave change for a Falkirk 20l. note to James Torrence, Mr Ballantine's boy, about 10 o'clock at night; there was 2l. of the change in 5s. notes. On the day following he carried some money to the Royal Bank, but cannot be positive whether that note was in it. The next morning Mr Arrol opened the shop door himself, and there were 3 boys in the shop before witness came in the morning. At 3 o'clock he took out all the money in the drawer, and carried it to the Bank; he did not acquaint Mr Arrol that he had given change of a 20l. note; others in the shop had access to the drawer besides the witness, for the purposes of putting in money and taking it out for giving change. The payment made that day to the Bank was 200l. Upon the Saturday following he told Mr Waugh of the Royal Bank, that he had paid him in a 20l. note of the Falkirk Bank. This was in consequence of Mr Williamson, messenger, having called the preceding evening, asking whether any 20l. Falkirk note had been offered at the shop. Cannot say that he saw a 20l. note in the drawer on the Tuesday, which was the day after the note was changed; that when he shut the shop on the evening after he exchanged the note, he marked on the back of it the amount of the sum then in the drawer, viz. 53l. 10s. Here the witness was shown the two notes which were labelled on, and pointed out the one so marked.

Cross-examined.—You have said that was the note you changed. Can you swear that you paid in that note to the Bank? No.—I cannot say.

Mr ARROL, grocer, said John Strachan was in the use of carrying his money to the bank. The witness usually counts the money before it is sent to the bank, but cannot say whether there was a 20l. note in the sum paid on the 18th December last when 200l. was paid. Upon the Friday evening Mr Williamson called and asked if he had changed any 20l. notes but he did not recollect any such thing particularly, but John Strachan recollects changing one for Mr Ballantine's boy.

Mr JOHN WAUGH, teller in the Royal Bank, said, it is customary for agents of country banks to change country notes on Mondays and Fridays; Messrs Kinnear and Son are agents for the Falkirk Bank. On Friday 21st December last, recollects he exchanged notes with Messrs Kinnear. The sum exchanged that day amounted to 200l. There was only one 20l. note among the whole. Upon the Friday while Mr Kinnear's clerk was in the bank, Mr Beveridge called and gave the witness information of some notes that were missing of Falkirk Bank. He immediately said there is the gentleman now with whom I am exchanging them; there is only one 20l. note among them, and you had better look at them. Mr Kinnear's clerk, however, carried the notes to his own counting house with him. Next day Mr Williamson, messenger, called and enquired about the 20l. note. The witness sent him to Mr

Kinnear, from whom he soon returned, bringing with him a 20l. note and having Mr Kinnear's initials on it. Upon speaking on the subject, he told the circumstance as far as he could recollect, but could not pretend to identify the note as it had been 24 hours out of his possession, neither had he taken particular notice of it, and it was with these explanations that he then put his initials on it.

Mr DAVID KINNEAR, banker in Edinburgh, said, their company is agent for the Falkirk Bank, and exchange notes with the Royal Bank every Tuesday and Friday. Mr Kerr had given notice of some notes being missing, and on Saturday Mr Williamson came and said he had been told in the Royal Bank that a note for 20l. was among those exchanged with the house. The witness looked over what had been got from the bank and found a note for 20l. No. 3-77 among them. Upon the Friday he had examined the notes, but could not find the note; on the Saturday he searched for it again and found it; but by that time the notes from the bank had been mixed with other notes which he had also previously examined. There was also some other notes, so that he cannot be positive to what parcel the note in question belonged.

Mr GEORGE WILLIAMSON, messenger in Edinburgh, said, he called in December last at the Royal Bank, in consequence of information from Mr Arrol's clerk that a 20l. Falkirk note had been paid in by him there; he was told Mr Kinnear's lad had got it, on which he went there and received a 20l. note which he marked on the back. The witness then identified the note.

Mr ALEXANDER RAMSAY, cashier of the Falkirk Bank, proved the notes to be those issued by that bank.

Here two declarations which had been emitted by the prisoner when he was apprehended were read in Court, after they had been identified by the Magistrates who examined him and other witnesses.

EXCULPATORY PROOF.

WILLIAM KERR, Esq. Secretary of the Post Office, was called on the part of the prisoner. He stated, that when he was received into the Office, he brought recommendations from many respectable gentlemen, who gave him a most unexpected character. That in the Office he had always maintained that character, and such was his, the witness's opinion of him, that he would have entrusted him with the most important concerns. That in consequence of this, he, along with Mr Ronaldson, had joined in an application to get him appointed to be guard to one of the mail coaches as a more lucrative employment than that of a letter carrier, whose salary is only 25l. a year, while a guard of the mail, with salary and perquisites which he receives from passengers, &c. may amount to upwards of 30l. a year. That in consequence of this application an appointment was received for him, but he was sorry to say, that by the time it came the prisoner had been three days in jail upon this charge. He added, that many gentlemen had regretted that he had gone into the Post Office, because it deprived them of employing him, as they considered him a very honest and faithful man, and that his manners were always respectful and obliging.

Mr RONALDSON, surveyor in the Post-Office, acquiesced in all that Mr Kerr had said, and that he always considered him as a faithful and attentive servant.

Mr ROBERT STEWART, writer, Edinburgh, said, he had long been in the use of employing the prisoner, and that he always found him act with fidelity, and he considered him a man of unimpeachable character.

Here the whole evidence closed.

LORD ADVOCATE rose and addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution. He said it was unnecessary for him to remind them of the nature of the charge, which, by a variety of statutes passed both by the British and Scots Parliaments, for the security of that mode of conveyance by the Post-Office, had involved the life of this unhappy man. Owing to a very uncommon circumstance, a number of most respectable witnesses, when called upon to discharge the greatest of all duties in a civilized nation, could not, after every endeavour, owing to scruples, innocent he believed on their part, but highly dangerous to society, be brought to give evidence in this case, and therefore it was found necessary after all to dismiss them for the present, to wait the further consideration of the Court. But in alluding to this, he did not wish that any impression should come upon their minds, or fall upon this unhappy man; for it is your duty, said his Lordship, to consider the case in the same way as if these persons had never come into Court, and not to presume, that, by their evidence, any thing would have come out to establish the guilt of the prisoner. The jury are to consider simply what evidence is adduced to apply to both the notes libelled, and whether, though part of the evidence only applies to the one, there is not perfect evidence as to the other. Because, though there were five notes abstracted, I might have given up four, and confined myself to one, if the evidence on that one was complete, it would have been equally imperious on you to return a verdict.

The indictment states, and the evidence proves, that a gentleman in Grangemouth, on the 14th December last, had a sum of money to send to Leith. That he enclosed five 20l. notes, of the Falkirk Bank, in a letter, of which he took a transcript, and the numbers of the notes in his letter book, an extract of which he had read in Court. It is material to attend to two of these notes, No. 3rd and 3rd, for these are two of the notes which were abstracted, and are now on the table, as is proved by the evidence of Mr Swinton. It appears also, though he stated it with regret, yet it was a truth, and fortunate for the sake of justice, however heavy it may fall on the unhappy man who now heard him, that the attention paid by Mr Swinton was such, that this letter was put into a locked bag, not entrusted in the hands of the common runner, and this bag was delivered to the Clerk of the Falkirk office, who found it locked in the usual way, so that it is simply impossible, if credit is given to the oath of Mr Stuart of the Falkirk office, to believe that the letter had been abstracted by the runner, for he says the bag was no ways cut, and the lock was secure. Mr Swinton's answer from Leith was due on Sunday, but he recollects that at the bottom he had said, "I will see you soon," was not surprised that no answer was received that day.—On the Tuesday however he receives a letter, complaining the money had not come to hand. It may be said, it is possible the letter might have been taken out between Falkirk and Edinburgh, but because I cannot bring proof of the safe conveyance of that letter on the way, are you to give way to bare possibilities in the face of other evidence of its arrival at the place of delivery? The evidence of Longmoor, which is confirmed also by Ingram, proves, that a letter with that address was called out at the Post-office by nine in the morning, and the time of the arrival of the Falkirk post is about seven.

This fixes down the receipt of the letter at Edinburgh. It proves more, for if this letter had been damaged when it was exhibited and called out, would it not have appeared so? As to the discrepancy between Longmoor and Swinton. Longmoor tells you the letter was addressed Leith; but is this mistake impossible, or is it impossible in persons corresponding casually to misdirect the place. But it is proved, that all the Scots letters come to Edinburgh, and there is a delivery to Leith. From the panel's own declaration, at least his second declaration, which is much more to the truth, and which does not require me to point out nevertheless to you, that although he so far in that speaks truth, yet, as was formerly the case with an unfortunate man who stood in the same situation, he too attempts to

throw off part of the crime from his own shoulders and attach it to his innocent children, by saying they had torn or burnt the letter. Longmoor and Ingram tells you that Stewart called Leith. The thing speaks for itself—Stewart was the carrier to Leith, and knew that Gladstones and Son resided in Leith, although he says the letter was addressed to Milne and Son.

Longmoor also tells you, that when letters come from the bar, the carriers are debited for them, and when any are mis-sorted they are carried back to the bar by Smith, who pays the postage to A. B. C. or whatever it may be. But the prisoner, in this case, took his letter himself and paid the postage, and he admits when spoken to by Mr Mathew and Mr Swinton's clerk, that he carried the letter which he had received, to Milne and Son. Therefore, he admits he got a letter which never was delivered, nor has he produced any witness to say so. He says in his declaration, that he had a letter addressed to Milne and Son, which he put into his coat pocket, and here we are left in the dark farther than his own assertion. It is not proved by the prisoner, and he ought to have done so, that as he paid 8d. of postage for this letter, so he got it back again. I ask again, was it a present he made of this postage, or how did he get it back. It is proved distinctly by Mr Swinton that Messrs Gladstones never received that letter or the notes on the table, but if you believe there is no evidence that they did not receive them, it is in vain for me to argue more on this question. On the Thursday the matter comes out, and Gibson, Mr Swinton's clerk, calls on Mr Mathew, and both of them speak to Stewart on the subject. I see Mr Mathew had such an opinion of Stewart, that after the first conversation with him, he writes to Mr Swinton that he had reason to believe the letter had been then forwarded.—When I see this man's character hitherto unblemished, I have only to lament that he has so far yielded to temptation, as to be led into the paths of vice.

His Lordship then came to trace note 3rd. On this he observed, that Mr Williamson declared it was what he obtained from Mr Kinnear's Office, on Saturday the 22d December. Mr Kinnear says, that on searching the bundles he found it. But where has it been between the former Saturday and that Saturday; through whom had it come into his custody. On the Friday he received 2,200l. from the Royal Bank, and some from others. If other notes had been received between Friday and Saturday when Mr Kinnear made his first search, and the Saturday when he made the second search, then it might have been possible it came from some other person, but he tells you he found it in the aggregate bundle of these notes. In the Royal Bank, we find a merchant pays money from day to day, and Tuesdays and Fridays are the days of exchanging notes with other banks.—Mr Waugh tells you he made up a parcel of notes, in which was a single note for 20l. of the Falkirk Bank. It is also proved by Mr Waugh that he received from Strachan, Mr Arrol's clerk, 200l. and that this was paid in since Monday.

There is another circumstance. Strachan, previous to shutting the shop on the evening he received the note, marked on the back of it the amount of the sum in the cash drawer. It is therefore proved that the note 3rd was in Arrol's drawer on Monday evening; and it is also clear this note must have been paid into the Bank next day. Now as there was only one note of this kind in the Royal Bank, if not that which was in Mr Arrol's, what note can it be? and also having 53l. 10s. marked on the back of it. If ever a case was clear, this is clear that this is the note which Arrol's clerk received from Ballantyne's boy; and Mr Ballantyne's clerk tells you, that on that very Monday evening a man came to his shop with the note. It is a rule of law, that if stolen property is traced to the custody of a person, that person must show how he came by that property; and it is not every story a jury will believe; it must be probable, and not an idle tale. If he remains silent and silent, his silence will not convict him; but if there are circumstances of guilt, it will show no proof of innocence.

It is admitted by the prisoner in his own declaration, that he exchanged two 20l. notes. He also admits, that he received two letters, one of which, he says, might have been directed to Messrs Gladstones, but he speaks of his children having torn or burnt a letter.—Is it to be believed that the children would pick the father's pocket, and is there no person there to see the children or prevent them from burning themselves? but still two of the notes escape; and what would have been the conduct of an honest man? Does he return the notes? No, he exchanges them and pays some debts. It is proved by Hardy, that a person came to Witchell's shop and offered a 20l. note to be exchanged to pay some sugar, and when Hardy saw the prisoner in the Sheriff's Chamber, he thought him like the person who bought the sugar and said his name was Stewart. Taking all these circumstances together, where is there any doubt of the proof attaching to the prisoner?

Thus his Lordship said, he had gone through the evidence of this case, which with regret he found, brought against the prisoner; more especially when the excellent character given him by many respectable gentlemen is taken into consideration, and there are other circumstances which he felt severe when called upon to discharge this part of his duty; but when the importance of the case to the public is kept in view, he found that all other considerations must give way to his duty to the public, and he was compelled from all the circumstances adduced, to call on the Jury for a verdict finding the panel guilty.

We have received Dublin papers to-day to the date of Saturday last. The affairs of Ireland wear a very dark aspect. Cork is the only place in the whole kingdom which has expressed itself in favour of the union. In Dublin various associations are formed for opposing that measure. The Speaker of the Commons, Mr FORSTER, has addressed his constituents in the county of Louth, expressing his disapprobation of the union, and his acquiescence in their sentiments. In our next we hope to be able to give some accounts of the reception the Parliament is likely to give the measure.

Accounts from the county of Clare announce that 8000 insurgents are in arms there.

RUMOURED DISMISSESS IN DUBLIN.

The Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. John Toler, his Majesty's Attorney General.

The Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, Prime Serjeant.

Lord Shannon dismissed from the Treasury Board.

Lord Carhampton from the Ordnance.

Thomas Burgh, Esq. from the Treasurership of the same, and from his place of Secretary Board.

From the Revenue Board, the Hon. Thomas Knox, John Wolf, and John Forster, Esqrs.

John C. Beresford from his places of Storekeeper and Treasurer of Wines at the Custom House.

The number of vessels which have arrived at the port of Leith, from 1st January 1798 to Do. 1799, is 2553, being 225 more than the preceding year, and more than any former year.

On Friday the 18th instant, the Reverend Mr JAMES ROBERTSON, from the Chapel of Ease in Dunfermline, was admitted minister of the parish of Slannanau, in the Presbytery of Linlithgow.

Died here, on Sunday last, Mrs MARY ADAM, relict of the late Rev. Dr John Drysdale.

Died at Dumfries, on Tuesday last, Miss ANN HERON, eldest daughter to the Reverend Mr JAMES HERON, Minister of Kirkcunzeon.

* For remainder of Edinburgh news—See next page.

pan to Peru. The best evidence of every fact is always required, and it will not be disputed, that such is the law of this country. In England the same principle runs through their law. Judge Blackstone says it must be the best evidence that can be got; and if that evidence is not produced, it is to be presumed it has been kept back for an improper purpose. Now I ask, why has not the Messrs Gladstones been produced; they might have been so; and therefore, as the public prosecutor has not done it, you are to presume they would have established the point I assert.

The letter that came to the Post office, Longmoor says, had not many plies in it, and yet if five 20l. notes were in it, and every note must have at least been folded three times, it must have contained 15 plies. The conversation Mr Mathew had with the panel, goes only to this, that he received a letter addressed to Messrs Milne and Son. His own declaration is to the same effect. A declaration of a panel is no proof whatever it is admissible, but the law is too humane and just to lay hold of a panel's declaration emitted in the peculiar situation of imprisonment, and I may now assure the prosecutor traced this letter and these notes to the prisoner.

As to the note found in Mr Kinnear's, it is observable he had searched all his notes on the Friday, which he had got from the Royal Bank, but could not find it. How then are you to believe, that, when he found it on Saturday, it was one of that parcel? Mr Waugh says he had a note; but how are you sure but he got it from Messrs Gladstones or others? The Lord Advocate speaks of possibilities, and whether it was possible for him to trace this note from Falkirk to Edinburgh: I say, it was possible for him to trace it from one shop to another on the South Bridge—why was not the person who carried the note from Ballantyne's shop to Arrol's produced here? I say he changed one note for another, when carrying it; and you cannot believe anything else, for the Lord Advocate has not proved it otherwise; and if he has not done so, why has he not supply any thing by supposition, when supposition is to affect the life of the prisoner.

As to Ballantyne's shop-man, where is the evidence that he got the note from the prisoner, when he tells you he does not know the man. Are you

Died at Brechin, 21st inst. Mrs ELIZABETH ANGUS, widow of the late Mr John Bisset, Minister of the Gospel in Brechin. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

Died at Bristol, the 6th December, JAMES LAWDER, Esq. Whitlaid.

On Tuesday last, in the Grammar School of Aberdeen, died suddenly, aged 54, Mr ALEXANDER LEITH, preacher of the Gospel; who had taught in that seminary with the greatest success and approbation for more than twenty-one years.

On Sunday last, died at Blairgorts, in the 17th year of his age, Mr ANDREW DOWNE, son of the late BENJAMIN DOWNE of Blairgorts, Stirlingshire.

JOHN BRETON, late farmer at Mill of Finhaven, in the parish of Orlaw, died at his own house at Milltown of Finhaven, the 20th day of January 1799, in the eighty-sixth year of his age; a man of good character, and much beloved by his neighbours and acquaintances.

DUBLIN—Jan. 16.

Yesterday, we understand one of the great officers of state received letters of dismissal from his official situation, in consequence, it is supposed, of refusing his support to a measure of great importance, which is to be brought forward in the ensuing session of Parliament.

JANUARY 17.

His Excellency the Marquis COWNALLIS held a Privy Council at the Castle on Tuesday, when the county of Clare was proclaimed out of the peace, upon a memorial and requisition of 19 of its Magistrates.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN PARNELL has retired from the situation of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. ISAAC CORRY, it is said, will succeed the above Right Hon. Gentleman.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

A trial of a nature precisely similar with that of Messrs HAGS, of which we gave a report in our paper of Saturday, was set down for hearing yesterday, where an Officer of Excise, as in the former case, suing for penalties, was plaintiff, and Messrs STEINS were defendants. But the plaintiff declining to proceed, the defendants, according to the practice of Court, become entitled to their costs.

We are authorized to state, that the person who sent us the account of the Exchequer trial, inserted in our paper of Saturday last, has omitted a very material circumstance, viz. that as soon as the jury had returned their verdict for the defendants, the Lord Advocate tendered to the Court a bill of exceptions on the point of law, which carries the cause by appeal to the House of Lords.

A Sermon will be preached in the CIRCUS by Mr EWING, on Sabbath next, at six o'clock in the evening. The collection to be applied for the benefit of the Society for Propagating the Gospel at Home.—An account of the proceedings of this Society during the bygone year is in the press, and will be published with all convenient speed.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday last, the Proserpine frigate arrived from the Nore with two vessels under her convoy, and sailed again yesterday with the homeward-bound trade, consisting of about sixty sail. The Raven of Berwick, from Gottenburg to Berwick joined the convoy on the sound.

Wind S.E. a fresh breeze, with frost.

ELGIN, Dec. 8. 1798.
Since our last we have had no arrivals. There is at present sixteen or seventeen sail of British vessels in the Sound waiting convoy.—Wind at present N.E. with frost.

ELGIN, Dec. 11. 1798.

Dec. 14. William, iron, from Memel to Dundee, timber, industry, Forster, from ditto to Berwick, ditto.

John, Malton, from ditto to Leith and Kirkcaldy, ditto.

Juno, Bell, from ditto to Grangemouth, ditto.

Mary, Taylor, from ditto to Leith, hides, &c.

The above ships sailed this forenoon, in company with about twelve or thirteen more, under command of the Camilla, Captain Forster, of Newcastle, after having presented a memorial to the Consul, stating the danger they were exposed to on account of the frost, which rendered their ground tackle unfit for service, a verified copy of this document is sent to Lloyd's Coffeehouse.

The Carrier of Alloa, Ogilvie, got upon Memel Bar, and is reported to be got off water logged. The Tagus, of Dundee, will be ready for sea in a few days.—Wind S.E. sharp frost.

ELGIN, Dec. 15. 1798.

Dec. 16. Pitlessie, Mackie, from Memel to Grangemouth, timber. We have at present a shaw, with some showers.—Wind N.N.E.

ELGIN, Dec. 18. 1798.

Dec. 21. Juno, Oliphant, from Dantzie to Leith, sundries.

No convoy having arrived, the Commanders of the British ships now lying in the Sound have determined to proceed as soon as the wind will permit, judging it dangerous to lie longer on account of the severity of the weather.

Wind N.N.E. freezing hard.

ELGIN, Dec. 22. 1798.

By letters from Gottenburg of the 19th inst. we are informed, that the Baras schooner of 14 guns, and 58 men, sailed from Marstrand, the 17th on a cruise.

No convoy having arrived, all the vessels sailed this morning except the Rover of Hull, Captain Wilson, who is gone into Nevis Harbour, with intention to winter.

Wind easterly, hard frost.

ELGIN, Dec. 23. 1798.

Dec. 29. Worthy Ann, Drab, from Memel to London, timber.

On Thursday last, all the British ships remaining in the Sound were obliged to go to sea on account of the ice, which came down in great quantities from the neighbouring bays and creeks. An English ship and brig have arrived in the Sound in the night from the Baltic, but as no boat can get to them for ice, we cannot learn who they are.—Wind S.W. with a severe frost.

ELGIN, Dec. 29. 1798.

Since our last we have had no arrivals of British vessels.—The communication between the shore and the two British vessels, mentioned in our last as arrived from the Baltic, being still cut off by the great quantity of drift ice in the Sound, we have not learned any particulars respecting them.

Wind N. thick weather, with frost.

ELGIN, Jan. 1. 1799.

HODDEN & CO.

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.

January 1. Hetsey and Janett, Flett, of Stromness, from Leith, goods—Favourite, Fisher, of Whitehaven, from Dantzie, to Liverpool, logs.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Jan. 18.—ARCHIBALD RICHARDSON, Brewer in Newton-Douglas.—Creditors to meet in the King's Arms inn there, on the 30th current, at noon, to choose an interim factor; and on the 20th February, to chuse a trustee.

Creditors of ROBERT M'CONACHIE, Merchant in Ayr, to meet in the counting-house of John Alexander, merchant in Glasgow, the trustee, on the 7th February, at one P.M. to receive their dividends, and give directions.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES DUNLOP, late of Garnkirk.

GILBERT HAMILTON, merchant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of James Dunlop, late of Garnkirk, having made up states of the effects that have been converted into money, and of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him, in manner as required by the act of Parliament, together with general view of the affairs to the 2d Dec. last, the same lie open for the inspection of the creditors, or their agents, at the Trustee's writing-room in Queenstreet, until Saturday the 23d March next, when a general meeting of the creditors or their agents is to be held in the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of giving such orders as may appear necessary for the future management and winding up of the affairs; but as sufficient funds have not been recovered there can be no dividend.

GLASGOO, 21st Jan. 1799.

DUTY ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS OR ENSIGNS.

A s many Persons through ignorance, absence, or some unavoidable accident, have omitted or neglected to make entries, and obtain Certificates within the time limited by the Statute, and the time being now enlarged (by an Act lately passed) to the 15th of February next, the following Observations may be acceptable to the Public.

The Duty attaches on several descriptions of Persons who may not be aware of it, viz.

First Class.—THE DUTY OF TWO GUINEAS

Is to be paid by every Person keeping a Coach or other Carriage, chargeable with the Assessed Taxes, on which any Armorial Bearing or Ensign is painted, and the Mantle only being painted on the Carriage is chargeable, as it is considered as a part of the Arms: this duty attaches in like manner on Housekeepers or Public.

And attaches as follows, viz.

On all Incorporated Companies, except the Corporations of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns.

On all Trading Companies, Hospitals, Inns of Court, Societies, &c.

On all Persons using any Armorial Bearing to distinguish their Articles in Trade, such as Patent Medicines, Water Colours, &c.

On all Persons having any Armorial Bearing affixed in their Books, or on the Buttons of their Servants, or on their Harnesses, Holsters, or Saddles, or otherwise ornamentally displayed.

Third Class.—THE DUTY OF TEN SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE

Is to be paid on all the different Articles described under the Second Class, by all Lodgers and Inmates (who do not pay the House Tax at any place, or keep Carriages with Armorial Bearings.)

A Gentleman's payment for his own Certificate does not exempt his Wife, Son, or Daughter, who are notwithstanding chargeable with the lesser tax of 10s. 6d. if they use Armorial Bearings.

Foreigners are chargeable with the different Duties.

Penalty on neglect of payment Twenty Pounds, one half of which is to be paid to the informer.

Lists of Persons who have paid the Duty to be affixed on the Church Doors of each parish.

Lists of each District are open to the inspection of any person during the hours of Business at the different Offices, on the Payment of Sixpence; and the Offices appointed to issue Certificates for using Hair Powder are also open to issue Armorial Bearings.

A VILLA IN THE VICINITY OF EDINBURGH.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday 25th January 1799, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF LIXMOUNT, with

the Office-houses, Garden, &c. pleasantly situated upon the Lands of Trinity Mains, within two miles of the city of Edinburgh, one mile of Leith, and a few minutes walk of the Firth of Forth, and consequently very convenient for sea-bathing.

The house, which commands very extensive views, and is surrounded with a lawn and shrubbery, consists of a dining-room, a drawing-room, a parlour, four bed-rooms, and a dressing-room to each, an oval room 25 by 18 feet in the attic story; a kitchen, a laundry, a servants hall, cellar, and other conveniences.

The Office-houses consist of a barn, two stables, a byre, hay-lofts, apartments for servants, and sundry other conveniences.

The garden contains about an acre of ground, the north side whereof is fenced with a wall 15 feet high, covered with fruit trees of the best kinds and qualities.

The grounds are divided into five small inclosures, all walled in; and the premises are plentifully supplied with water from several pump-wells and ponds, which have been dug in different parts of the grounds, as also from a rivulet which forms the south boundary thereof.

For further particulars apply to Harry Davidson, W.S. No. 11, South Hanover Street, or to George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh.

AYRSHIRE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, lying in the parishes of

Craigie and Mauchline, and shire of Ayr, are to be Sold by private bargain:

Lot I.—The Lands of HILL, RATTENRAW, MAUCHLINE CLOSE, LADESDIE, LITTLEHILL, LOCHBAR, and HOLLOW-REDDING, presently rented at 36l. 19s. 4d.

These lands are of a very rich soil, and are capable of great improvement, from the abundance of lime and manure in the immediate vicinity, and there is plenty of coals in the lands, which might be wrought to great advantage.

Lot II.—The Lands of BARGOURS, consisting of 150 acres, rented at 97l. 13s. 4d. Sterling. Two of the leases expire at Martinmas 1800, when a great augmentation of rent will take place.

These lands are admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence, from the quantity of fine wood and water within them, and in the neighbourhood, and there is plenty of free stone and lime upon the premises.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Ayr.

Both lots lie within four miles of the populous and thriving town of Kilmarnock, 12 of the town of Ayr, and are distant 25 from Glasgow, to all of which places there are excellent roads.

For further particulars application may be made to Thomas Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill, by Kilmarnock, or to Mr Ferrier, W.S. Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Thursday 28th February 1799, at six o'clock in the evening.

THE TOWN and LANDS OF WARROCH, consisting of

about 600 acres of excellent pasture ground, lying in the parish of Orwell, about four miles west from Kinross.

These lands are at present let to a substantial tenant, whose lease expires at Martinmas 1802, when it is expected the rent will rise considerably. They hold feu of a subject superior.

For particulars, application may be made to John Young, writer, No. 41, Queen Street, in whose hands are the title-deeds, and who has power to conclude a bargain between him and the tenant in Springvale the other Lots.

HOUSES IN ST JOHN'S STREET, AND MORISON'S CLOSE.

To be Sold by voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, on Monday the 10th February 1799, between two and three o'clock.

THE HOUSE gentle, convenient, and well-finished HOUSE in St John's Street, No. 6, from the top, presently possessed by Major Ramsay of Whitehills, with the back areas, cellars, and other conveniences in back and front thereof.

II. A HOUSE, entering by the first scale stair on the right, in Morison's Close, opposite Black Friars Wynd, possessed by Mr Cunningham, boot and shoe maker, at 4l. 10s. yearly rent, with a cellar presently set separately at fifteen shillings.

III. The HOUSE above the proceeding house, which has two apartments to the street, possessed by Mrs Patullo, with a cellar, at 14l. yearly.

IV. THE HOUSE in the top of same stair, possessed by Mrs Sinclair, at 4l. 18s.

The subjects may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from twelve till three o'clock.

The upset prices will be moderate, and purchasers accommodated as to the term of payment.

Further particulars, or a private bargain, may be had by applying to Mr Laing, architect, or Mr Smith, W.S. both in St James's Square.

TO BE SOLD, IN JAMES'S COURT

THE LARGE COMMODIOUS LODGING in James's

Court, west entry, presently possessed by Mr Hill, and consisting of two floors, which communicate with each other by a stair within, with three cellars, one fitted up with catacombs, and two garrets.

The first floor contains a dining-room and drawing-room to the north, with a light closet in each—two large bed-rooms to the south—a large bed closet with fire places—a variety of presses in the lobby, and a good light kitchen.

The second floor contains six rooms, a laundry, with several closets and presses, which formerly may be possessed separately, having access by the common scale stair.

This lodging would accommodate a large family, is very centrally situated for men in business, and is in good order, of easy access by the fore court, and from the Earthen Mound, and commands an extensive view of the New Town, Frith of Forth, and country adjacent.

The subjects may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from twelve till three o'clock.

TO BE SOLD, IN JAMES'S COURT

THE LARGE COMMODIOUS LODGING in James's

Court, west entry, presently possessed by Mr Hill, and consisting of two floors, which communicate with each other by a stair within, with three cellars, one fitted up with catacombs, and two garrets.

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The second floor contains six rooms, a laundry, with several closets and presses, which formerly may be possessed separately, having access by the common scale stair.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

Till the first day of May next, and entered to immediately,